

COLLEZIONI ZOOLOGICHE FATTE NELL'UGANDA
DAL DOTT. E. BAYON

XV.

LIST OF THE CETONIIDAE
COLLECTED BY DR. E. BAYON IN UGANDA
BY OLIVER E. JANSON

The Cetoniidae of Dr. Bayon's collection, that have been placed in my hands for determination by my esteemed friend Dr. Gestro, comprise forty-three species, thirty-two of these are already known to occur in the West Coast and lower Congo region, thus shewing the very close similarity of the fauna of Uganda to that of West Africa. The high land of the Escarpment is apparently the western boundary of the true East African fauna, and it seems remarkable that the range of scarcely any of the species of that region extends into Uganda. The most interesting of Dr. Bayon's discoveries is a very remarkable new form in the Cremastocheilides possessing six-jointed anterior tarsi.

1. **Goliathus giganteus** LAM.

Mabiro, 1910.

Several specimens of the prevailing form in Uganda, in which the elytra are bordered with more or less confluent white spots, often forming a continuous band, at the sides and apex. The males shew variation in size from 65 to 93 mm. in length. A female example, with the white markings extending over the entire disk of the elytra, closely approaches varieties from the Cameroons named *undulatus* and *albalus* by Kraatz (Dents. Ent. Zeit. 1898,

t. 2, fig. 6, 7), as intermediate variations commonly occur and no two specimens are precisely alike, it only encumbers synonymy, and can serve no useful purpose, to attempt to bestow distinctive names on every slight variation of colour and markings of a well known variable species, as some recent authors have been doing.

2. **Chelorrhina polyphemus** FAB.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, December, 1908. Three specimens.

3. **Dicranorrhina micans** DRURY.

Bugala, Archipel. of Sesse, December, 1908. Four specimens.

4. **Eudicella gralli** BCG.

Archipel. of Sesse. Vira, Prov. Buddu, July, 1908. Bululo, October 1909.

Five specimens, varying slightly in the width and intensity of the green elytral stripes.

5. **Eudicella smithi** MACL.

var. **castanoptera** nov.

Head, thorax and scutellum olivaceous and more or less tinged with red. Clypeus with the apical horn, in the male, and the antennae castaneous. Elytra rather dull castaneous-red with a small black spot on the shoulders, the base and suture very narrowly margined with dark sea-green and this narrowly bordered with yellow, the extreme outer margin black. Underside olivaceous green, the anterior coxae, the centre of the metasternum, including the mesosternal process, and the sides of the meta-coxae bright sea-green. Legs castaneous-red, the femora tinged with green on the under side, apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Form and sculpture similar to those of *smithi*, but the cephalic horn in the male stouter and with the divergent forks abruptly and obtusely pointed at the apex and not gradually narrowed as they are in *smithi*, the lateral spines of the clypeus shorter and stouter, the thorax more amply and broadly rounded

at the sides, the dense punctuation of the elytra rather coarser and the regular rows of larger punctures less evident, the meso-sternal process is more produced and pointed at its apex, and the punctuation on the underside is rather coarser. The pygidium has, besides the fine dense granulation, a very distinct transverse and irregular striation which is not present in *smithi*. Length of the male, excluding the horn 31-36 mm.; of the female 30-33 mm.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, July 1908.

The five examples obtained by Dr. Bayon shew no variation in the differential characters given, and, although some recent authors would no doubt regard this form as a distinct species, I prefer to treat it, as well as several of the other named forms, as local races or varieties of *smithi*. It comes nearest to *bertherandi* Fairm., and *immaculata*, Heath, but the castaneous colour of the elytra gives it an aspect very distinct from all the hitherto described forms.

6. *Coelorrhina quadrimaculata* FAB.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, December 1908.

Three specimens obtained by Dr. Bayon, and others sent to me from Uganda, having a decided green sutural border to the elytra and the pygidium wholly or partly green, are similar to examples I have from Dieli, Alima River, French Congo, this form has been described by Kolbe as a species under the name of *oberthuri*, but the slight distinctions relied upon by him to separate it from *quadrimaculata* are found to be inconstant when a large series is examined, so that I am inclined to regard it, and also the *glabrata*, *radci*, *furcata*, *ruficeps*, *poggei* and *imitatrix* of Kolbe, and the *nyassica* of Kraatz, as slight variations unworthy of distinctive names.

7. *Neptunides stanleyi* JANS.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, July and December 1908, Bulobo, October 1909, Bussu Busoga 1910.

Seven specimens, varying in colour from deep to pale golden green and coppery.

8. **Stephanorrhina** sp.

Uganda.

Two female examples in Dr. Bayon's collection closely resembling *guttata*, Oliv., but with the pygidium deeply impressed as in *excavata*, Har., are perhaps referable to *neumannii*, Kolbe. *S. adelpha*, Kolbe, of which I have received specimens from Uganda, is not represented in Dr. Bayon's collection.

9. **Eccoctocnemis superba** GERST.

Bugala, Archipel. of Sesse December 1908. Bussu Busoga 1909.

Three specimens obtained by Dr. Bayon, and others that I have received from Uganda, have the exposed side of the meta-coxae green, otherwise they agree in all respects with those from the lower Congo region.

10. **Smaragdesthes africana** DRURY.

Bugala, Archipel. of Sesse, July 1908. Bussu Busoga.

In some of the specimens collected by Dr. Bayon the elytra have a decided purple sheen, and the punctuation varies in strength, as in the West African examples of this common species. *H. mutica*, Harold is identical and the name sinks as a synonym, the author compares it, in his description, with what he considered to be *africana*, but which was evidently the *smaragdina*, Voet.

11. **Plaesiorrhina cineta** VOET.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, December 1908.

Five examples, agreeing in all respect with those from the West Coast and lower Congo regions.

12. **Plaesiorrhina ugandensis** HEATH.

Bugala, Archipel. of Sesse, December 1908.

Three specimens, agreeing precisely with co-types of the species, from Masaba, given to me by the late Dr. Heath.

This species is most closely allied to *cincta*, Voet, but appears to me to be sufficiently distinct to be regarded as a separate species. It is certainly not a variety of the South African *P. plana*, Fab., as stated to be by Moser (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belge, 1907, p. 320). The broader raised side margins of the thorax, the sparse and coarse sculpture of the underside, the black tibiae, tarsi and underside markings, etc., readily distinguish *plana* from its allies.

var. **decepta** nov.

In this variety, which should really be regarded as the typical form of the species, the yellow portion of the elytra is reduced to a transverse band almost similar to that in *cincta*, but broader and always more or less extended along the outer margin towards the shoulders, which it quite reaches in some specimens, whereas in *cincta* the band is generally very narrow and with an inclination to extend posteriorly only. The ground colour of the upperside is either green or brassy piceous.

The wide difference in coloration between this variety and *ugandensis* is apparently constant, as all Dr. Bayon's specimens, and a considerable number of others that I have seen from Uganda, shew no intermediate phases.

13. **Plaesiorrhina subaenea** HAR.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, 1908. Archipel. of Sesse, 1908.

The original examples from Pungo Adongo have a distinct greenish gloss on the upper surface, but this is entirely absent in all the specimens I have seen from St. Salvador, Matadi and Stanley Falls, and also in Dr. Bayon's examples.

14. **Gnathocera trivittata** SWED.

Bulobo, 1910. Kyetume, Prov. Kyagwe, 1909. Entebbe, 1907, (C. Berti).

G. trivittata and *afzeli*, usually considered as specifically distinct, must either hybridize in certain localities or be merely varietal forms of one species, the only distinguishing character, as far as I can discover, is, that in the latter the pale markings are entirely absent, and in the series of forty examples in

Dr. Bayon's collection there are all the intergrades, in which these markings are more or less reduced, to connect them, and in Adamua, German Cameroons, from whence several of the intermediate forms have been described by Kraatz as separate species, a similar variation occurs, but it is curious that in an enormous series of both *trivittata* and *afzeli* from Sierra Leone, that I had an opportunity of examining, both forms were uniformly constant.

Besides these intermediate forms many other variations in size and coloration have been named by recent authors as species, sub-species, local races and varieties, but as the connecting links become known it is found impossible to differentiate them, and the distinctive names therefore become useless, and I believe the synonymy of this variable species will be as follows:

With white or pale markings.	Without white or pale markings.
Legs black.	Legs black.
<i>trivittata</i> , Swed.	v. <i>afzeli</i> , Swartz.
<i>clata</i> , Fab.	<i>immaculata</i> , Kirby.
<i>villicollis</i> , Kirby.	<i>benuensis</i> , Kz.
<i>confluens</i> , Kz.	<i>concolor</i> , Kz.
<i>confinis</i> , Kolbe.	<i>latevittata</i> , Kz.
<i>intermedia</i> , Schoel.	<i>peregrina</i> , Kolbe.
<i>variabilis</i> , Kz.	
Legs red or piceous.	Legs red or piceous.
v. <i>dorsodiscolor</i> , Voet.	v. <i>brunnipes</i> , Kz.
<i>trivittatum</i> , G. P.	<i>rufipes</i> , Kolbe.
<i>aegyptiaca</i> , Kz.	<i>apicalis</i> , Kolbe.
<i>laevis</i> , Kolbe.	<i>brunneum</i> , Kz.
<i>immarginalis</i> , Kolbe.	<i>rufithorax</i> , Kz.
<i>fallax</i> , Kolbe.	<i>nudiventris</i> , Kz.
<i>mixta</i> , Kolbe.	

15. **Guathocera angolensis** WESTW.

Kyetume, 1909.

One male only was met with by Dr. Bayon but I have others collected by Mr. Jackson at Basoga.

16. **Stethodesma strachani** BAINB.

Bussu, 1909-10. Vira, Prov. Buddu, December 1908. Butiaba, 1910. Bugaba, Archip. of Sesse, December 1908.

The five specimens obtained by Dr. Bayon agree with others that I have received from Uganda in having the thorax more broadly bordered with red than in West African examples, they are also generally of a shorter and porportionately broader build and the head, underside and legs are wholly, or for the most part, red, but I do not consider that these slight and inconstant distinctions are sufficient to deserve even a varietal name being given to it.

17. **Gametis aequinoctialis** OLIV.

Bussu Busoga, 1909. Kyetume, 1909.

Two specimens taken by Dr. Bayon, like the majority of West African examples, have no white apical spots on the elytra as in Olivier's type. The *fasciolata* of Kraatz, with its seven subsidiary names, are apparently mere synonyms.

18. **Gametis sanguinolenta** OLIV.

Bussu Busoga, 1909. Kabulamuliro, 1910.

Six specimens, two of them with the thorax more closely punctured and entirely nitid, as in Abyssinian examples, this variety does not appear to have yet had a distinctive name given it.

19. **Leucocelis albosticta** KOLBE.

Bussu Busoga, 1909. Jinja, Busoga, May 1909. Kabulamuliro, 1910.

Nine specimens obtained by Dr. Bayon and others from Lake Nakuro, in my collection, I refer with slight doubt to this species. They agree in nearly all respects with Kolbe's description, but in most of them the under parts are spotted with white, as is general in this genus, and the white spots on the thorax are often reduced to two, or even entirely wanting. The colour varies from green to blue, and the size from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 mm. in length.

20. **Leucocelis plebeja** KOLBE.

Bugala, Archip. of Sesse, April-July 1908. Bussu 1910.

Many specimens, including variations in colour of piceous and

brassy green, and coppery red, with the elytra light or coppery green, or violet, in some the white spots are more or less effaced. It occurs in Uganda, on the western shores of the Victoria Nyanza and as far west as Mukenge in the southern part of the Congo State. *L. ertli*, Preiss, from the description and figure, is apparently a synonym.

21. ***Stichothyrea picticollis* Kz.**

Bussu Busoga, 1909-10. Kabulamuliro, 1910. Nimule, June 1910.

Numerous examples, several, probably owing to immaturity, of a reddish or piceous colour. The discal white spots on the thorax vary from two to six in number. It was originally described from Nyasaland and I have examples from Londiana in Brit. E. Africa and Nyam Nyam, Central Africa.

22. ***Pachnoda sinuata* FAB., var. *flaviventris* G. P.**

Kampala, 1908. Mbale, Prov. Buddu, March 1909. Bugala, Archip. of Sesse, December 1908.

Six examples of the commoner form with extensive yellow markings on the upper side, two of them approach the type form in having the underside broadly marked with black and no white spots on the pygidium.

23. ***Pachnoda semiflava* Kz.**

Uganda.

A single example, like others that I have from the Congo, with the clypeus, apex of the pygidium, abdomen and legs red-brown. The markings of the elytra vary, and I believe, with a large series it would be found that *semiflava* is only an extreme colour variety of the very common and variable *sinuata*.

24. ***Pachnoda tridentata* OLIV.**

Bugala, Archip. of Sesse, 1908. Bussu Busoga, 1909.

Four examples.

25. **Pachnoda rubrocincta** HOPE.

Sesse Is., Victoria Nyanza, October 1908.
A single example.

26. **Pachnoda marginella** FAB.

Kyetume, Prov. Kyagwe, 1908.
A single example.

27. **Rhabdotis sobrina** G. P., var. **virginea** KLUG.

Bulolo October 1909. Mbale, Prov. Bukeddi, March 1909.
Five examples. This species, usually considered as being confined to the eastern parts of Africa, also occurs in the western coast regions and I have examples from the Benue River.

28. **Diplognatha gagates** FAB.

Nimule, 1910.
Many examples.

29. **Diplognatha silicea** MACL.

Entebbe, 1908 (C. Berti). Vira Prov. Buddu, December 1908.
Bussu, 1909.
Four examples.

30. **Porphyronota cinnamomea** AFZ.

Kyetume, 1909. Bukole, 1910.
Two examples.

31. **Chordodera 5-lineata** FAB.

Bugala, Sesse Archip., Victoria Nyanza, 1908.
One female example of this well known West Coast species, and I am not aware of any record of its occurrence in any intervening locality.

32. ***Pseudinea marmoratus*** FAIRM.

Vira, Prov. Buddu, December 1908.

Two examples.

33. ***Charadronota soror*** Kz.

Bussu Busoga, 1909.

A large male example, apparently somewhat immature, the ground colour being reddish piceous instead of black.

34. ***Macroma congoensis*** BATES.

Bussu Busoga, February 1909.

Four examples, in one of them there is an obscure red vitta on the basal part of the elytra and in another this is prolonged almost to the apex.

35. ***Cymophorus toganus*** KOLBE

Bugala and Sarinya, Archip. of Sesse, 1908.

Twelve specimens, including both the sexes, appear, as far as it is possible to judge from the author's brief description, to belong to this species. In all of them the disk of the thorax, probably owing to abrasion, is denuded of squamules and exhibits a distinctly finer and more sparse punctuation than in *undatus*, Kirby, the base is also rather more regularly rounded and the carina on the pygidium is more acute and prominent at the apex, otherwise they are very like that common South African species.

36. ***Cymophorus 4-maculatus*** RAFF.

Bussu Busoga, 1909.

Five specimens agree in most respects with the description of this species, in one of them the red spots on the elytra are confluent as in *spiniventris*, G. P., but they are easily distinguishable from that species by the strong strigiform sculpture and abbreviated marginal bands of the thorax. The lateral and apical

spots on the elytra are generally united by a marginal band. The *rubronotatus*, Peringuey is very similar to this species but in my examples, received from the author, the elytra are less closely punctured and have a stronger and more sinuous dorsal costa.

37. **Anatonochilus rugosus** n. sp.

Very similar to *A. platycephalus*, Bohm., but of a rather narrower form, with the front of the clypeus more broadly reflexed, the mentum plate regularly rounded and entire in front, the hind margin more strongly reflexed and the central point more produced and acute, the prothorax rather less transverse, more closely punctured and with a distinct central sulcus on the hinder part, the scutellum more closely and confluent punctured and with narrow smooth side margins, the elytra closely covered with coarse umbilicate punctures, mostly confluent, the interstices forming an irregular rugosity over the whole surface and leaving scarcely a trace of the two discal carinae which are present in *platycephalus*, the pygidium is rather more strongly strigose and the anterior tibiae shew a trace of a second marginal tooth before the middle. Length 15-18 mm.

Masaba, Brit. Cent. Africa (coll. Janson). Bussu Busoga, Uganda, 1909 (Dr. Bayon). Both specimens before me are males and have a slight, striated, central impression on the basal four segments of the abdomen. Another closely allied form, from the western side of the Continent, I describe below (†).

(†) *Anatonochilus angulicollis*, n. sp. Like *A. platycephalus*, Bohm., but with the prothorax broadest behind the middle, the base less narrowed and with the outer angles almost right angles, the reflexed side margins narrower and becoming obsolete in front, the clypeus is shorter, much narrower, has a more marked transverse ridge between the eyes and the front margin almost straight, the mentum plate is much shorter, finely striated and has a more acute central point on the hind margin. The pygidium is very closely strigose, except at the apex where it is nearly smooth. The head and prothorax are punctured almost as closely as in *rugosus*, but there is only a slight indication of a central sulcus on the latter. The elytra have two well marked discal costae and are very coarsely and confluent punctured, but not so rugose as in *rugosus*. Length 16 mm.

Humpata, S. Angola. (Coll. Janson).

The form of the clypeus and prothorax, short mentum and strongly striated pygidium readily distinguish this species from its congeners. The only specimen I have seen is a male and has the basal three segments of the abdomen slightly impressed.

38. **Coenochilus bayoni** n. sp.

Similar to *C. calcaratus*, Westw., but larger, proportionately broader and of an altogether stouter build. The head is more strongly rugose, the central part being strongly asperate. The prothorax is conspicuously broader, being distinctly transverse, very much more closely and coarsely punctured, the basal impressions larger and deeper, the lateral margins rather more strongly raised, and the median line less marked. The elytra are without dorsal striae, have the sulci much more feeble and almost effaced, and the punctuation is rather less close. The pygidium is less closely aciculate-punctate, more shiny, and is sparsely clothed with yellowish setae. The metasternum is more coarsely sculptured, and is clothed with long yellow hair.

In the male the hind tibiae are short and armed at the apex with a large curved thorn-like process as in *calcaratus*.

The female is very densely sculptured and almost dull on the upperside, the punctures on the prothorax are very dense and become confluent and irregularly strigiform in front; the elytra have, besides the coarse punctures, an exceedingly dense and fine strigiform punctuation which renders them almost opaque, the abdomen is convex and very coarsely punctured, the femora and tibiae are closely strigose, the front tibiae are produced outwardly and obtusely bifid at the apex, the hind tibiae are longer than in the male, somewhat prolonged but not armed with a spine at the apex.

Length 24-25 mm., breadth at the shoulders 9 mm.

Jinja, Busoga, May 1909.

Two male and one female examples.

39. **Coenochilus tuberculatus** n. sp.

Elongate and somewhat flattened above; red-brown, shining. Head with a slight, transverse, sub-basal carina, the base sparingly punctured, forehead and clypeus convex and asperate in the centre, a large fovea on each side above the eyes, the clypeus a little widened in front, rather deeply emarginate and rounded at the apex. Prothorax broadest slightly behind the middle where the sides are obtusely angulated, the basal angles almost right angles,

the fore part produced over the head and with a prominent marginal tubercle, the entire surface with an even but not very close punctuation which becomes coarser at the sides, a narrow but deep median sulcus on the basal half, the side margins reflexed and fringed with reddish hair, the basal marginal foveae transverse and very small. Scutellum confluent punctured and with a lightly impressed median line. Elytra with a narrowly impressed sutural stria and a similar one a little beyond it, followed by a very broad discal sulcus which is confluent at its middle with a shorter outer one, the interstices of the striae slightly convex and with coarse horseshoe-shaped punctures, the sulci with a dense confluent and strigiform punctation, the sides sparsely punctured. Pygidium convex, densely aciculate, dull and sparsely hirsute, the apical under part shining, sparsely punctured and with a transverse impression on the margin. Metasternum closely strigose and thickly clothed with reddish pubescence. Abdomen strigose at the sides, almost smooth in the middle. Anterior tibiae with a large sub-apical tooth and rather acutely produced at the apex; inner apical spurs of the posterior tibiae long, dilatated and recurved. Length 13 mm.

Entebbe, 1908 (C. Berti).

A single female example. An allied species from the same district is described below (1).

40. *Coenochilus ventricosus* GYLL.

Kampala, Buganda, April 1909.

(1) *Coenochilus carinatus*, n. sp. In colour and form similar to *tuberculatus*, but larger and more convex; head similar in shape and sculpture; prothorax of the same form but rather more strongly angulated at the sides, without any tubercle on the apical margin, only a faint indication of a median sulcus, the punctuation much coarser and the basal foveae larger and rounder; the scutellum more finely punctured; the elytra with the striae and sulci less deeply impressed and the interstices scarcely convex, the coarser punctation intermixed with numerous very fine punctures which render the elytra duller. The pygidium is nearly flat and vertical, very densely aciculate and dull, and has a longitudinal median carina which is most strongly raised at the apex and becomes gradually obsolete towards the base, the apical underpart is polished, sparingly punctured and more convex than in *tuberculatus*, and is not impressed; the sculpture and clothing of the underside are similar, but the hind tibiae are furnished with a more distinct sub-apical tooth and their apical spurs are less recurved, the tarsi are also stouter. Length 19 mm. Mengo, Uganda (E. Brown). Coll. Janson.

The carinate pygidium and very feebly costate elytra distinguish it from *C. propinquus*, Péringuey, to which it is nearly allied. I have only seen the female sex.

A single male specimen, that I refer with some doubt to this species, is rather larger than my West African examples, has the prothorax slightly broader behind and the elytra more sparsely and coarsely punctured, and may prove to be a distinct species, but I think it unadvisable to describe it as new upon a single individual.

41. ***Plagiochilus angustatus*** WESTW.

Bussu, 1909. One female example.

Cyclidiosoma n. gen.

Body elongate, convex, parallel-sided. Head carinate behind and with a strongly raised transverse ridge in front of the eyes; clypeus strongly deflexed, carinate before the apex, the apical margin emarginate in the centre; antennae rather short, the basal joint dilated and equal in length to the club; mentum sub-quadrate, flattened in front and with the margin rounded, deeply impressed at the basal part, the palpi arising from a deep impression at the sides; maxillae with the galea curved and sub-acute at the apex, the mandible without teeth, recurved and sub-obtuse at the apex; third joint of the maxillary palpi about twice the length of the preceding two taken together. Prothorax transverse, convex. Elytra depressed on the disk, strongly deflexed at the sides, without costae. Pygidium sub-orbicular, very convex. Mesosternal process small. Legs short, anterior tarsi composed of six joints, intermediate and posterior tarsi five-jointed; ungues very small.

42. ***Cyclidiosoma anomalum*** n. sp.

Elongate, a little narrowed behind. Dull black; prothorax and elytra opaque and somewhat velvety and closely covered with large shiny ring- and crescent-form punctures; two small spots near the apex of each elytron, the sides and front of the metasternum and

the margins of the abdominal segments dull ashy grey; apex and underside of the club of the antennae red-brown.



1, *Cyclidiosoma anomalum*, twice the natural size. 2, Head, viewed from above. 3, Head, side view. 4, mentum. 5, maxilla. 6, Anterior leg, viewed from below and highly magnified.

Head with two large, shallow and almost confluent depressions between the eyes, separated behind, by an obtuse carina, from another slight basal depression, and bordered in front by a highly raised, acute and bi-sinuate, transverse ridge, arising at the front margin of the eyes; clypeus strongly deflexed, slightly impressed at the base, an obtuse reflexed point on each side close to the apex and connected by a slight transverse carina, the apical margin rounded and with a small central notch; the basal portion of the head with very closely placed coarse punctures, the interstices forming a net-work pattern, the frontal depressions coarsely and rugosely punctured, the clypeus rugosely strigose. Prothorax very convex, transverse, sub-elliptical, broadest at one third from the base, where it is nearly half as broad again as long, apical angles sharply produced, the base regularly rounded with the sides, the angles only slightly indicated; the ring punctures are regular on the disk, leaving a narrow smooth median space, and become closer and strigiform towards the sides and apex, two slight and closely approximate shiny prominences close to the front margin. Scutellum elongate-triangular, acute at the apex,

closely covered with ring punctures, except along the centre. Elytra half as long again as together broad at the shoulders, slightly narrowed behind, separately rounded at the apex and strongly sinuate below the shoulders, flattened on the disk and strongly deflexed at the sides, the ring punctures, mostly of oval form and arranged in somewhat regular rows on the disk, and becoming more confused and strigiform towards the sides. Pygidium transverse sub-elliptical, very convex, with rather closely placed ring punctures, and a feeble longitudinal carina. Metasternum and abdomen with ring punctures at the sides, and an irregular strigiform punctuation in the middle, the former with an impressed median line; prosternal spine long, obtuse and hirsute; mesosternal process small and cariniform; the four basal segments of the abdomen broadly impressed in the centre; the last spiracle placed on a slight prominence in the middle of the sides of the apical dorsal segment. Legs rather short, femora and tibia very densely strigose-punctate, anterior tibiae with a broad rounded apical lobe and three small obtuse teeth, the lower two contiguous, the upper one more remote and situate above the middle; the six joints of the anterior tarsi as broad as long and sub-equal; intermediate and posterior tibiae with an acute sub-median tooth, their tarsi five jointed, the joints longer than broad; ungues of all the tarsi very small. Length 20 mm., greatest breadth (at the shoulders) $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Sesse Archipelago, Victoria Nyanza.

In adhering to Westwood's classification and tabulation, in his Monograph of the Cremastocheilides (¹), this most remarkable and interesting addition to our knowledge of the group would come next to the South American genus *Cyclidius* which it most nearly resemble in its elongate and parallel build, form of prothorax, cariniform mesosternal process, minute tarsal ungues, and opaque velvety surface. In the possession of six-jointed anterior tarsi it differs, as far as I am aware, from all other known Coleoptera, but, as at present only a single specimen is known, it is of course possible that in this respect it may be an abnormal individual, although from all appearances it has the aspect of being a perfectly normal and natural example. If, upon the discovery of further examples, the six-jointed tarsi should prove

(¹) Thesaurus Entomologicus Oxoniensis, 1873.

to be a natural character of the genus it will be a remarkable fact to have a diversity of from three to six tarsal joints in this one small group of Coleoptera, as we already have a diminution to three in *Trichoplus* and to four in *Cholerastoma* (*Callynomes*) and in some species of *Scaplobius*.

The single specimen obtained by Dr. Bayon, is apparently a male, having the abdomen slightly arched and impressed.

43. **Myoderma nigra** ARROW.

Butiaba, Albert Nyanza.

A single example, which I find upon dissection to be a female, agrees in all essential characters with this species, described by Arrow (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1901, VIII, p. 258), from two males from Mt. Cameroons.